THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 12.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,...EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

ACT 1. SCENE I.—*Lord Aimwell's Castle.—Dr. Clamour sitting in the Breakfast Parlor.—Enter Lord Aimwell.*

Lord Aimwell.—Good morning, my dear Doctor, I am delighted to see you; but I confess I am as much surprised as delighted. You said on parting, last night, that our breakfast hour would interfere with your Sabbath duties, in the performance of which, you said you were very punctual, and therefore we would not be favored with your company this morning.

Doctor Clamour.—Oh! my lord, you'll not have heard; she's not well.

L. A.—Who's not well? you perplex me. You're not married—you have no sister. Dear doctor, do tell me quickly, who's not well?

Dr. C.—The fact is, my lord, my congregation consists of my clerk, the sexton, and the sexton's wife; now the sexton's wife is a woman of delicate health, and when she cannot come out, we cannot muster the number required by the Rubric, and, of course, we have no sermon on those days. I walked over this morning, and found the good woman suffering from head-ache; and as I had breakfasted but slightly, I thought I might as well come back to your lordship's regular breakfast.

L. A.—(*Musingly.*)—I am sorry to confess I have hitherto bestowed too little consideration on matters of religion; your present explanation has opened to my mind a wide field for reflection. And this is our State Church! A church which costs the nation so many millions sterling a-year to support her! There must be something remarkably wrong, either in the system itself, or its workings. Dear doctor, do you believe a church like this worthy of a revolution and civil war every ten years?

Dr. C.—My lord, you astonish me! your words seem scarcely to betoken a true son of mother church. Worthy of a revolution and civil war every ten years! Between ourselves, what would become of the higher ranks of society without our State Church? If keeping the great mass of the people in subjection, and subservient to the will of a few, be worth anything—if keeping the aristocracy in quiet possession of all their posts, pensions, sinecures, and estates, be worth anything—if preserving "our glorious constitution," (the wonder and admiration of the world,) free from innovation, be worth anything—then not only every ten years, but every ten days, yea, every ten hours, she is worthy of such a contest as would sweep off our serfs by the thousand, and drench our nation in seas of blood, if necessary.

L. A.—(*Aside*)—And this from a minister of the Gospel of Peace!—(*To the doctor.*)—But, doctor, you have left one consideration in the back ground, which, if brought forward, would tend mightily to strengthen your argument.

Dr. C.—What is it, my lord? what is it? if any point of importance has escaped my memory, do let me hear it!

L. A.—You have forgotten to include in your long list, the unreasonable sinecures and emoluments of the clerical profession, by which priestcraft is supported, and of which you, yourself, are enjoying the sweet fruits.

Dr. C.—Thank you, my lord, thank you; I perceive you are perfectly able to do it for me.

L. A.—I beg your pardon, my dear doctor, I assure you, I have no wish to offend; my object is to illicit truth, come in what shape it may. I feel my need of enlightenment on such subjects; and, I confess, the remarks you have already made have struck me as being foreign from the sentiments which a minister of the Gospel of Peace should entertain. I love and venerate the religion of Jesus Christ; but surely it was never intended to be used as a cat's-paw in the hands of power for the enslavement of mankind! I love my Queen and country; and as I have been, I hope I shall still continue to be a useful subject, doing all my power, in effect, the perfect freedom, both in mind and body, of my countrymen. And I think that religion, instead of being set up as a barricade to hinder the emancipation of mankind, should be used as the only weapon to effect such a glorious object. But as we will be favored with your company throughout the whole of this day, I think we could not do better than pursue this interesting subject; in the mean time, as the family are stirring, we had better prepare for breakfast. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.—*Liverpool Harbor.—H. C. Kimball, Solus.*

And these are Britain's shores. And this is Liverpool. Here, in this busy harbor, are ships from every nation under heaven, importing and exporting merchandise of almost every description. Here, man from every corner of the world meets his brother man of different clime and color. And he who, by the most polished address, can best deceive and cheat his fellow, boasts of most civilization. Here 'midst this busy hum of trade and commerce, I stand a homeless, friendless stranger. Amongst all these living masses, moving to and fro, I recognize no friendly face to bid me welcome. I almost feel as if I were a being of another world. A being of another world did I say? It is true I am so in a certain sense, I am an ambassador from God to man. I am the bearer of a commission from him who is "King of kings and Lord of lords," to all the kings, governors, rulers and people of this lower world; and in obedience to this commission I am come to Britain. It is true I am a stranger and in poverty—what then; my master, who protected me, and paid my charges through the continent of America, and across the great waste of waters, will not desert me now; I have faith that he will not, and faith like mine must bring me meat, drink, and lodgings, and a rich harvest of souls into the bargain.

Enter G. D. Watt, walking musingly along, at last he casts his eyes on H. C. Kimball, and starts back in astonishment.

G. D. Watt.—Gracious heavens! 'tis he! 'tis the very identical person I saw in my vision of yesternight!—his countenance—his dress—his gait—all—all are the same! they are imprinted on my memory in such a manner that I cannot be mistaken, yes, sure enough—he is a stranger, and as such should claim the sympathy of every feeling heart. I'll speak to him forthwith.

(*Addressing H. C. Kimball.*)—Good morning, sir; you appear to be a stranger in these parts?

H. C. K.—Good morning, sir; that I am a stranger you may learn from the fact, that you're the first of British blood I've yet exchanged words with. And 'tis not many minutes since I first set foot on British ground. I have traveled many thousand miles by the command of God, to preach the gospel, and cry repentance to the inhabitants of this land; and thanks be to God, I am thus far in safety, though without money or friends.

G. D. Watt.—Without money you may be, but you have at least one friend you may rely on, sir; I love to deal plainly with all men, and, perhaps, you'll be surprised to learn, I left my home this morning purposely to meet you here. Last night my sleep went from me, and I lay musing on the signs of the times, when suddenly there shone a light around me, above the brightness of the sun, clear, pure and transparent; I marvelled at the sudden change, and looking around, I saw the figure of a man, advancing from the farthest corner of the room towards my bedside, I marked the figure well, and 'twas yourself, sir; every feature of your face is the same, and the very same dress from head to foot, I even marked your walk so well, I feel assured I could have known you by it. Advancing to my bedside, with mild benignity of countenance, you informed me of your present journey to this country, and that you would land in this harbor this morning, and requested me to meet you here about this time. You then smiled upon me with a smile so sweet, I think I feel its influence now, and turned and walked away. The light receded in the same degree, until I was left in total darkness. Wherefore I have not been disobedient to the heavenly vision, for such I feel assured it was; and now let us retire from the crowded bustle of this place, to the nearest house where we can procure refreshment, of which you must stand much in need, and I shall then learn in what manner I can best serve you.

H. C. K.—Blessed, for ever blessed, be our God, whose protecting power is so marvellously put forth in behalf of his servants! and may the choicest blessings of God rest upon you, whom he has so richly favored with a revelation of his will. I am ready to follow where you lead; let it be to some retired situation, where we can pour out our souls in thankfulness to God.

G. D. W.—Here, just at hand, is a temperance hotel, in which I am acquainted I perceive by the flag suspended over the door, there is a meeting of the order, but I doubt not we shall be accommodated with a private room. Let us enter.

H. C. K.—Stay; let us examine the inscription upon this flag.—(*Reads.*)—"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL." Why, my guardian angel, we are rich in omens of success this morning. Yes, blessed be God, truth is mighty and must prevail, until the false and rotten systems of men are crumbled into dust, and the kingdom of God is firmly established on their ruins. Henceforth I adopt this inscription as my motto, and under this auspicious flag let us enter, and mature our future plans.

SCENE III.—*A beautiful Lawn in front of Tythington House.—Dr. Clamour, Solus.*

'Tis strange, that while all nature is lulled in sweet repose, and not a breath of evil stirs the world, my mind cannot keep. I'm like a [illegible] a race in perilous desperation—agitated by phantoms of his own creation. Rather, I dare not; much I fear, reflection, [illegible] of closing up these wounds already made would burst them up a-fresh, with force incurable. Something must be done, to soothe my feelings, and calm my troubled soul! What shall it be; shall I turn a traitor to the cause I have so long espoused, and boldly stand forth for the truth and God? Alas! I fear I cannot; already I am idolized as the champion of the church, and how should I dare to meet the censures of that body and the world! and, above all, how could I leave the titles, dignities, and wealth by which I am surrounded, and go forth like him I now impiously dare to call my master, without a place to lay my head?

Or, shall I still go on as I've begun, in spite of my convictions, to batter down all who come in opposition to the views of mother church.

Nay, even here I am not safe. A strange, restless, enquiring spirit begins to creep into the very highest of our aristocracy; and this spirit, aided by the light diffused from Mormon doctrines, spreading through the land, bids fair, at no distant date, to hurl about my ears that fabric I so fondly lean on, and with it, all my reputation and my wealth. When such men as Lord Aimwell begins to challenge priestcraft, and can so well define the uses that it is basely put to, then farewell to priestly honors. But I will—will—(*Enter a boy with a packet.*) What's this you've brought, my boy, something of importance, surely?

Boy.—Ant please your reverence you'll give me something for rising sae early.

Dr. C.—(*Throwing down a penny.*)—There's a penny for you. pick it up, and be gone.

Boy—(*Looking disdainfully at the penny.*)—Aye, Aye, i'ts nae lee to say, "As cauld's charity at a priest's door." Ye'll better pick it up yoursel, sir; it'll soon kittle anither in ye're black coat pouch. [*Exit boy.*

Dr. C.—Our order, once so venerated, is now of low repute, when boys like that can openly deride it. But now for the packet, we shall see what it contains. (*Opens and reads.*)

Rev. Sir,—We are truly sorry you were prevented by indisposition from attending our meeting last night. We hope you will quickly recover, and live long to aid our cause on the earth. I am requested to give you the particulars which transpired at said meeting. You are aware that our good bishop called a secret meeting of the clergy within his diocese, to concert such measures as would effectually put down that new set of impostors, risen up under the name of Mormons, who are at present committing such havoc amougst our congregations. There was a full attendance of our rev. ministers, and most alarming were the accounts brought in from all quarters, of the progress of the impostors. It is said, that one of their number, styled an Apostle, landed in England, and immediately commenced preaching and baptizing all who believed. And such miraculous power followed, that many, upon coming out of the water, commenced preaching likewise, by which means, they have spread over the land like an inundation. And what is more marvellous still, they say, that great signs follow the believer, insomuch that the blind see, the sick are healed, and the lame walk. Some of the clergy testified to several miracles of this kind, which came unner their own observation. We dare not enquire from whence cometh this power, but must just pronounce it from the devil. These doctrines, so destructive to our system, are spreading with such rapidity, that, in some instances, whole congregations, clerk, sexton, and all, have been taken from us; and it is evident, if we let them thus alone, all men will believe on them, and the craft from whence we obtain all our wealth will be destrayed. But, alas; the worst remains to be told. We could come to no certain conclusion as to what can be done. We much fear we have been too long in setting ourselves to work. Time was when we could have persecuted them, even to the death, but now, that cursed law, liberty of conscience, prevents us only in an underhanded way. Public discussion has been found to be rather injurious than otherwise. They are such profound scriptorians, and speak with such certainty and power, there is no coming against them with effect. There is but one method left us to attempt, and even that is doubtful. Their preachers are generally, with but few exceptions, low, ignorant, illiterate men, and such as are liable to the sneers of the learned. We can, on this score, hold them in derision, and never spare plenty of ridicule; raise the hue and cry of false prophets, impostors, deceivers of the people, &c., and hire such characters as are willing to annoy them in every possible way, and bring them into trouble with the authorities. By such means, we hope to keep, at least the respectable and wealthy portion of the community from joining them. We leave these hints for you to act upon as you see fit. We feel assured you will do all things for the best, the case is one of pressing urgency. We would only hint further, that you can, in your capacity of magistrate, do yourself ample justice when opportunity offers. No more from, dear sir, yours, &c.,

THADDEUS THUNDERTONGUE, A. M.

And can it be that matters are come to this, no use now in halting between two opinions. My mind is made up. From henceforth I am the bitter and determined enemy of Mormonism, and shall show Lord Aimwell and the world, my determination to all whom I meet. (*Here the [illegible] upon it.*) Oh, that I had the power so to [illegible] and stamp upon this accursed [illegible] But go—let me go about this task in the true spirit of discretion. There's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

J. M. D....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Cash, produce, lard, beef, flour, beans, beef, pork, ox hides, tallow, eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian if brought now.

Swindling.

A certain house and lot, in this town owned by Samuel D. Mulholland and John M. Beideman were, by Mulholland, transferred to Doct. Hoyt—not for any valuable consideration as we have understood; but in consideration who duly acknowledged, and also that the sale and transfer to Hoyt were acknowledged *bona fide*. We heard what Mulholland did this to cheat a creditor at Keokuk out of his just dues. The agent of this creditor, Mr. William O. Clark was here and ready to levy or seize upon the house and lot, or any thing else that belonged to Mulholland. Mr. Hickman said that Mulholland employed him to smuggle a few hundred dollars worth of goods from the Upper Ferry down to Kanesville to keep them out of the way of Clark, and agreed to pay him fifty dollars for his services. Hickman undertook the job and was successful, and brought down the goods privately and left them at Kelting's in this town. However, by some means, Clark got on track of them and it was thought prudent to remove the goods from Kelting's to the Point; but strange indeed, the goods were found, seized and sold. Hickman might have been under the impression that it was right to help all men, and consequently might have helped both sides and thereby helped himself. Hoyt & Company thought it would be more safe to have another transfer made of the house and lot, so it was accordingly transferred to William A. Hickman, who, they then, supposed to be a true and faithful member of the *Mint Company*; but they now regard him as a bad man—a wolf in sheep's clothing, a traitor; and because we had some agency to cause him to spy out their liberty and to keep us informed of the state of their church; he having preached for them several times, was well qualified to inform us, they are now giving us many compliments over the left shoulder, and are anxious to ascribe to us every act of Hickman's however bad it may have been. Any man that has once belonged to the Church and has lately been cut off, and is railing against us, and ascribing every bad act of Hickman's to us, you may be tolerably safe in drawing the conclusion that he is a disappointed member of the mint company who wants to get revenge on us in some way.

When the house and lot were placed in Hickman's hands, we told him to hold on upon the property till he got his fifty dollars for smuggling the goods, according to contract. He did so, and as he had all the title there was to the premises, when he left, we bought the property of him and gave him his money, fifty dollars. We have since sold that property for one hundred dollars, and in the operation have cleared fifty dollars which we receive in part pay for our trouble in ranging over the prairies last winter, hunting up Mulholland's bogus press, or in scaring it out of the county, or running it into the ground, or driving it into the cottonwoods.

We told Mulholland and his former partner, but a short time since that if they got off with the loss of the old shell of a house, they might think themselves well off indeed. This is about the history of our swindling operation here. We ask pardon, however, of our readers for troubling them with such trash.

Salt Lake Emigrants

Will not forget, that we have counselled them to take three hundred pounds of best bread stuff to a person, old or young, when they start from here. They will find this advice in the 10th number of the Guardian.

Some have said, take only enough to last on the journey; others have said, take 150 or 200 pounds to a person: But we have not said it, neither shall we say it to accommodate any man's condition or circumstances: Yet if any man is disposed to venture without the full amount of 300 pounds to the person, let not that person complain of us, nor of the authorities in Valley, but let him take the entire responsibility of suffering or starving on his own hook, and murmur not in pinching times. If you have not the requisite amount of provisions, not cannot procure it, neither team sufficient to haul it, you can stay in Pottawatamie County till you can go with a proper outfit. Men and Angel's shall know that we have spoken plainly, and warned faithfully; and our garments, in this respect, are clean.

WAR! WAR!!—The Bentonians and anti-Bentonians are waging a spirited and apparently a successful war upon each other through the newspapers in Missouri. They both appear to have a fair show of justification or *mulification*. The Col. is lecturing the people and denouncing the Legislature. He is down upon Mr. Calhoun like a "*thousand of brick*."

Mr. Van Buren split his party and fell through the cavity. Look out Mr. Benton that you dont make for yourself a similar opening.

We have received a number of the Literary American, published in New York, by C. P. Quackenbos, Esq; it is a very valuable and interesting paper. We commend it to our readers. See advertisement in another column.

The Editor of the Quincy Whig sued the editor of the Quincy Herald for libel, and recovered $450 damages and costs of court. This is "paying rather dear for the whistle."

HEALTH.—Our county continues very healthy—we seldom hear of any person being sick for any length of time. We hear of no cases of cholera in the county. And we render all praise to Him who holds the destinies of the world in his hand, for the blessing of health.

Corn.—Some of our farmers have commenced harvesting their wheat—the crop is very heavy. Corn and other vegetables has grown finely for the past three weeks—the tassels of the Spring and the corn in most cases having to be planted two or three times over, has been very heavy. We hope they will receive full reward for their labor.

Returned.

Mr. Rossman of St. Francis, has a fine lot of cheese upon the way, of his own put up.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Glorious—that Country—Name of the day.

The celebration of our National Independence went off in good style. The day was fine.

Friend Carter's large gun saluted the earliest dawn, and continued in rapid succession to break the silence with its heavy roar until 12 o'clock m. The people then repaired to the tabernacle to listen to the orators of the day, and we are free to confess that our sides are hardly got over being sore in consequence of laughing at the wit, humor, good sense and oratory displayed by Mr George A. Smith. He entertained us for about an hour with the most musical and instructing discourse that we ever listened to. It was rich, flowery and simple. Our friends that heard it will never forget it. Several others hold forth with much interest and profit.

At half past 2 o'clock p. m. Messrs Rytn & Bishop had an excellent dinner served up in good style, under a beautiful bowery, at which many were seated and joyfully and thankfully partook of the fruits of their own industry and toil—closed with many patriotic and appropriate toasts, seconded by the loud response of the angle, the only big gun we could raise, but friend carter did ample justice to this department, who with his brother, did justice to the music also.

We listened to one toast particularly, because it seemed to touch our case: "*The Frontier Guardian.*—May it ever live to *guard* and defend American principles and American freedom—stand by the Union and the principles that our fathers fought and bled to establish."—*Gooch.*

From another quarter we heard: "*The United States of America*—May she never lack a Washington, a Jackson, and last but not least, a Taylor to lead her armies to sure and certain victory and conquest." From another quarter we heard: "*Sham-pagne* to our friends, but real *pain* to our foes."

The day is over and gone. Go to now and gather the harvest home. The rich reward with which a merciful Providence has crowned your labor.

More Money Stolen.

We give below a quotation from a letter from Elder Martin L. Benson, Dated, Batavia, N. Y., April 24th, 1849. "I have obtained subscription money for the Guardian from different individuals and forwarded the same in letters, mailed as follows: Nov. 25th, $5 00, Dec. 29th, $7 00, January 20th a certificate of deposit for $35 00 and $5 00 in cash."

The letter mailed Nov. 25th, containing $5 00 we received and forwarded five copies of the Guardian for six months. We have never received any other, and this last letter containing $1 00, came by private conveyance.

We have only one fault to find with the Post-office Department at Washington; and that is, because they do not turn out more than they do.

It is not a little singular that but one number of the Guardian has ever reached Hannegon Postoffice, Mo., as we were told the other day by a subscriber from that place, when they have been regularly mailed and sent from this office. We were also told that one or two heavy mails that left this place while the California Emigrants were here, never reached Hannegon Postoffice. Strong suspicions rest upon one office on the route, but we will not name it now. We are trying to bring facts and circumstances together, and if they are of a complexion that will justify us in giving them publicity, we shall do it. We are sorry to hear so many complaints from mail subscribers that they do not get their papers. We feel urged and almost compelled to present our peculiar compliments to those Postmasters, and to those only, who have been so kind as to purloin our money and to suppress our papers or detain them intentionally from our subscribers, or who shall hereafter do it. Go forth, thou Guardian of the Frontier, and drive health, prosperity and the son of peace away from that habitation or office where thou art suppressed or destroyed intentionally. Tell those accursed thieves that steal our money, that a Mormon malediction is upon them, and it shall follow them like the mark of God's displeasure did Cain of old; and tell them it shall follow them if they steal any body's else money, or intentionally suppress any other papers.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Fourth of July—Dinner at Allreds' Branch.

Mr. EDITOR—SIR: The citizens began to assemble about 10 o'clock, A. M. Several salutes were fired in honor of the day, by direction of Capt. Joseph Taylor. The committee which had been previously chosen, had found a shade, under which a long table was soon constructed, and our ladies (God Bless them,) soon had it covered with white linen, and then the way the cakes, pies and chicken fixens was displayed along the table was enough to make a man's mouth water—in fact there was a splendid feast. Such as would do with an old settled country, each family bringing with them enough for a half a dozen more. The cloth being removed, Col Jesse Haven was called on for a speech; he soon mounted the stand and made a short but very eloquent address, at the close of which the Washington Song was sung by Capt. Wm. M. Allred and lady. Another salute was then fired in honor of our Venerable President, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, followed by tremendous cheering. No spirituous liquors were on the ground, but a barrel of good beer, manufactured by our friend, John Walker, Esq., was tapped to good advantage. Not a discordant note was heard. Captains G. B. Gardner and Taggart gave us a rich treat of excellent music.

By order of Committee,

THOMAS DODSON, Clerk.

The Mustang arrived here yesterday bringing large quantities of goods for our merchants.

Sow Wheat.

Now is the time to prepare your ground for fall wheat. Every man, particularly every farmer, should sow a good supply of fall wheat. It is a sure crop generally, and will always bring cash at a fair price on this western frontier. Be spirited in this work.

Sow Turnips.

It will soon be time to sow the above, most excellent vegetable. They are good for both man and beast, and should not be neglected by any farmer.

Cut Hay.

Now is the time also, to cut and lay it up for winter. A large quantity should be laid up in store. Remember the scarcity of last winter, and the scarcity of hay last spring. The prairies are now covered with the most luxuriant grass.

If you have nothing else to do, cut and lay up hay. The country should be kept full of hay both here and here.

The supplement has been issued and by the Steamer Amaret, under the command of Capt. Pryor, of the 5th regimental regiment, for the accommodation of the county seat of the Hennepin, and south of the St. Peters.

Camp near Bluff Iaaa, Pottawatamie County Iowa, July 24, 1849.

Col. C. M. Jennison: Your favor of June was thankfully received. And I was much amused and interested with the report of your short interview with President Taylor. It will no doubt result in good to Israel through the overruling hand of Providence and by the voice of the majority of the people he is placed at the head of this mighty Republic, at a time when corruption, disunion, imbecilemy and party jealousy, smothered for the moment by his overwhelming majority are almost ripe and ready to burst with reckless fury upon the devoted head of a nation stained with the blood of prophets, Apostles, and Saints, who have died as martyrs of Jesus, and whose murderers, their aiders and abettors are stalking abroad reveling in high places, in legislative assemblys, senatorial chairs, and executive seats. And under such circumstances it can hardly be expected that Gen. Taylor could do much towards saving such a mass of corruption from ruin. However noble the constitution of the United States may be, all its benefits may be lost in an hour through the negligence of its keepers—the people—to carry out its precepts.

You informed me that some evil disposed persons were industriously circulating the report that Elder Orson Hyde, and myself are in opposition to each other and raising seperate parties, to those acquainted with our course I need make no reply. But for the benefit of those who may be ignorant, I would say, that since I have been associated with him and Elder Ezra T. Benson in council, we have acted as one, we have met together and investigated all sides of every important question and decided on the best policy to be pursued according to the wisdom given us. And I take pleasure in saying that we have been one, no jarring or difference existing between us. And I feel a confidence in recommending the saints to listen to his council, advice, and instruction, as he will be a great blessing unto them. And to those few who are afraid that the Lord has appointed the wrong man to preside over the affairs of the Church in this country, I would advise that they should repent of all their sins, jealousies, evil surmissings against their brethren—purify their hearts and get the spirit of the Lord to enlighten their understandings, and they will then learn that it is vain to speak evil of the servants of the Lord, and expect to be saved through the priesthood they hold. I wish to return my thanks to the saints for their kindness to me and I should take the greatest of pleasure in remaining with them if I was not called to another field. My associations with Elder Hyde, the High council, the different quorums, and the Saints in general, have been of the most agreeable kind, and to leave them is like parting with my nearest relatives. I hope dear Col. that you will favor me with a letter at every convenient opportunity as a few lines from a friend at a distance will be a great consolation to me when I shall find myself in a low valley walled up by the everlasting hills of Joseph's land. With sentiments of high consideration, and esteem, I subscribe myself, your friend, and brother.

GEO. A. SMITH.

We return our thanks to the editors of the St Joseph Adventure and Gazette, for late papers, brought to us by Mr. Candland.

EARLY START.—Several of our exchanges have nominated Thos. H. Benton, alias *Old Bullion*, as candidate for the Presidency of the U. States in 1852.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The foreign news does not seem to loose any of its interest. The clouds hang low, and the whole of Europe seems to be just on the verge of being submerged with Revolution and bloodshed. See foreign news published in another column.

ARRIVED FROM THE VALLEY.—Dr. Burnhisel has arrived from the Valley of the Salt Lake. He is on his way to Washington with a petition from the people of that place for a Territorial Government. Success to him. He brings no later news than that previously received.

WEATHER.—The weather has been excessively warm for the past few days—scarcely any air stirring.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY, June 25, 1849.

ORSON HYDE—SIR: Reports have reached my ears that Mr. Brophy, Townsend myself and some other individuals must die by the hands of some of your people. Now sir, permit me to assure you that YOU SHALL be held personally responsible for the lives of any or all of my friends. If citizens of the Pottawatamie purchase violate the laws of the State, they are amenable, not to the laws of the Danite Band or Gideantines, directed by the High Council or the President of the Church at Winter Quarters, and be assured sir, that Gentile blood will be only atoned for by double the amount from the veins of those high in power in the church of Latter-day Saints.

Respectfully, M. H. CLARK.

The above letter was put into our hands on Monday morning last. We know not Mr. Clark nor Mr. Brophy. Mr. Townsend we once saw, but have no acquaintance with him. We know nothing more of the threats to which he refers than he appears to know (judging from the spirit of his letter,) about good breeding or kind and gentlemanly treatment.

What connecting link is there between this man and Mulholland? perhaps a Mm. R. through whom the letter was forwarded. Mr. Clark may be the mouthpiece of Mulholland, but his *terrific bloody words* are just about as popular with us as though they had been coined directly in Mulholland's Mint. Don't be scared Mr. Clark before you are hurt. We wont let the Moon fall on you, nor turn your ill gotten ferry over the River "Styx." With this notice, we will let you; yes, we will let you alone in your glory. You can manufacture just as many threats or reports of threats as you please with a Mulholland to help you, but you will not excite our nerves, nor gain immortal fame or heaven to yourself in the operation, nor create inconsistency with impartiality herein. We are not ignorant of the spirit and drift of many things. We will venture an opinion to show with that Mr. Clark cannot pursue those steps; perhaps some the following is symptomatic of the above threats. If he must [illegible] upon us blood of inconsistency, which is verified that is abhorred by his Heavenly Master. The sons of men who have disobeyed him in many any time gone to the Valley or elsewhere. If Mr. Clark wants to consider an emblazon for him, which will be true unto [illegible] or one that commenced will recall upon his own head. We have [illegible] to any [illegible] of Mr. Clark, and the Most High [illegible].

A new Postoffice has been established at St. Francis in this county, named "Bellevue." Joseph T. Papineau, appointed Postmaster.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian.

From the Plains.

May 19th, 1849.

BRO. GEORGE HYDE—Dear Sir: According to promise I write to you a short sketch of my travels. This morning Dr. Nathaniel Jones came up with us accompanied by two of his brothers with their families, with three wagons, and two young men, late from Baltimore, John Stewart and Charles Snow.

May 21st. A few miles east of Salt Creek, met three wagons on their way back to Nodaway county, Missouri, reported that a number of their company had the measels; the old man said that one of his sons was then very sick in his wagon. They left their company 15 miles west of Salt Creek which is sixty-five miles from the Missouri river.

About two miles west of Salt creek past a company, most of them from Gentry county, Missouri, had five cases of cholera, a Mr. George Thompson, of Atchison county, Mo., died on the 22d, the other four are said to be recovering.

May 23d. This morning Br. Winchester and family came up with us about 90 miles from the Missouri river, with four wagons, accompanied by two young men John Shackham and James Dimond. This evening we came up with the Nodaway company; the Captain, Robert Patten, of Nodaway county, Mo., is very sick with the Cholera, and a young man by the name of Thomas O'Flowel of same county, died last night with cholera, five miles east of the Platte river.

Our company now number 57 souls; 22 wagons; 46 yoke of cattle; 21 cows; 6 horses; 5 mules; 3 young cattle; 21 fowls; 6 dogs; 1 cat.

We are traveling at the rate of about 15 miles a day, feed is good, the weather very cool and our cattle are doing well.

We hear various reports concerning the Pittsburgh company which crossed at St. Joseph, we heard that they quarreled amongst themselves and killed eight of their company.

May 27th. Ten miles west of the Pawnee village, heard that the Pittsburgh company killed only one man, and were heaving out sugar, coffee, and tools of all kinds, and breaking up in small companies.

May 29th. Last night Alfred Campbell, of the Nodaway company, late of Gentry county, Mo., and formerly from Indiana, died with the measels, forty-five miles east of Fort Kearney at Grand Island. We met a lieutenant from the Fort yesterday: He reports that a great many belonging to the companies from Independence has had the cholera: he said that sixty had died between Independence and Grand Island.

May 31. Eight miles east of the head of Grand Island; to-day we have passed where the St. Joseph and Independence road intersect this road; there is one continual string of wagons as far as the eye can extend, both berore and behind us; all seem to be moving on peaceably and quiet. They reported a great deal of sickness in the different companies for the first two or three weeks; but now mostly are enjoying good health, and our cattle are gaining. If the Platte river is low enough I think I shall cross over to the North side when I get above the head of Grand Island, in order to get out of the crowd, that I may have more sea room. This evening there is twenty-nine camps in sight, numbering from fifteen to forty wagons in a company.

June 1st. We arrived at Fort Kearney about noon to-day; I ascertained that there had 4131 wagons passed here up to the last of May, and there is probably about two thousand behind us. It is reported that there is 2000 wagons at the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte, awaiting as the river is so high that they cannot cross. There is some of the companies selling their wagons and packing from this place; wagons which cost $125 dollars in the States have sold for $10 to $20 dollars, bacon has been sold for one cent per pound, flour from one to two dollars per hundred, and other articles in proportion.

Captain Robert Patten of the Nodaway company who was left by his company 80 miles east from this place, died on the 29th, a few men with two wagons were left with him, part of them returned and part of them came on.

It seems morally impossible for all the wagons which are on the road to get over the mountains this season; those who start from the Bluffs in July will get along better than those who start earlier, as the feed will have a chance to start before they get in the mountains. I remain yours truly,

H. EGAN.

BLOOMINGTON.—This flourishing town in Iowa, is destined to flourish by that name no more; a decree of the Court, thereto properly authorized, has directed that it shall be henceforth known as *Muscatine*. It is located in the county of that name, and is certain to grow with the increase of population and wealth which is flowing to that Territory.

The new government of Rome, it has been announced, have sent a minister to this country; but it does not appear whether he has been recognized by our government. It has always been the declared policy of the United States to admit and recognize the ambassadors and agents of all governments de facto, without making a question of the right of the foreign government. And this for the best of reasons, because the latter course would involve us in the disputes and civil dissensions of other nations.

A Postoffice has been established at the city of Sacramento, California—according to the latest accounts—and a paper to be entitled the "Placer Times," was shortly to be commenced at the same place.

CHOLERA.—This terrible disease is spreading its ravages over the whole Union. Cases have occured in Philadelphia, also in Jersey City, Newark and other points in New Jersey.—It also prevails in Brooklin, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Richmond, Va., and other smaller towns in different States. It does not appear to be as violent as yet in any of the above places as in St. Louis.

MOST AWFUL.—The most fearful instance of mortality caused by the cholera, that has ever come to our knowledge, says the Natchez Courier, occurred on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, Waterproof, La., during the past few days. We have been recently informed that thirty-nine out of forty negroes on the plantation have died.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT A CHURCH.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that while the corner stone of a Catholic Church was being laid at Manayunk, on Sunday June 3d, the platform on the West Conshohocken way, and some fifty persons were precipitated into the basement, a distance of about twenty feet. Many of them were severely injured, and it is feared some will die. One of the unfortunates had his thigh broken in two places, and his arm broken in three. Another had his leg broken, and his head severely injured. It was reported that one of the injured persons had died.

The publication of Bro. Felt's letter to-day, had become necessary by the circumstances, but because we have a great respect for the writer. Bro. Felt manifests much charity and good feeling towards God, Bro. Felt. This we are glad to see, because it is a proof that the writer is not vindictive. But we have expressed our views in this matter in a few words in another place. We hope Bro. Felt will take no exceptions at our publishing a private letter. We have our reasons for doing it.

ST. LOUIS, June 12th, 1849.

DEAR BRO. HYDE: Seeing among the news from the Valley, that Dr. Burnhisel was appointed to carry the petition for Territorial government, etc. I take this liberty of laying before you, certain impressions upon my mind in relation to that subject, leaving them to your greater experience and wisdom to use or not, as may seem to you best.

It is said that Thos. H. Benton, in 1833 or three made the remark that "the Mormons must be exterminated," now many suppose this to have proceeded from a settled animosity to the church, but I should view it differently.

It is generally admitted, I believe, that as a statesman, Mr. Benton is as comprehensive in his views of State Policy as perhaps any of our modern statesmen. Now it seems to me, standing as he did, in his relations to the United States, and particularly to this State. With almost prophetic view into the future, he saw that "little stone," &c., and to him there was but the alternative. But after the lapse of years, the scene is changed. He sees already the pillars of that temple in which he has worshipped years, tottering to the base. Would it be surprising then, that a man of his penetration, should be looking around him, for a place of security, ere he is buried in the fallen ruins.

Thus we find him laying plans for the future. Carefully withdrawing Missouri from the coming conflict between the North and South, while pushing his son out into the western wilds, to gather new laurels and familiarize his name along the Pacific shores. And to make the foundation still more secure, he offers to cement the great Mississippi Valley, and the rich provinces of Upper California and Oregon together, with a "Great National Road." Now he finds the pivot upon which all this grand machinery rests, is the "little stone."

I remarked before, after the lapse of years the scene is changed. There is a community that fifteen years ago "must be exterminated." Now, in the face of all obstacles, its numbers swelled into importance, and locating itself in the Grand Central Depot of all this shifting scenery.

Thus it would not be surprising if he had concluded that it was too late for extermination, and not too early to commence negociations of Peace.

Of course I do not suppose that all the ramifications of the above are, or have been, clearly defined in his mind. But enough, no doubt, to turn his mind with some degree of interest in that direction.

But I will now endeavor to give my reasons for inflicting so long an epistle upon you. It is, whether under these circumstances, or appearances, you would consider it wisdom to suggest to Dr. B. to call upon Col. Benton before going to Washington, and thus perhaps obtain a more ready access, and possibly a powerful and willing advocate in the Halls of Congress.

Excuse me for seeming to be thus officious, in that which, perhaps, I have no business, but feeling assured that if it done no good, it could do no great harm. I have taken this method to forward these broken ideas to you before the arrival of Dr. B. at Kanesville.

Receive my kind love to yourself and family, and, remember me also to all our friends in Kanesville.

Respectfully yours in the gospel,

NATHANIEL H. FELT.

THE CHOLERA still rages fearfully in St. Louis. The total number of interments during Saturday and Sunday last was 159, of which 130 are reported having died of cholera. For the week ending Sunday June 21st, the total number of interments was 492, of which 402 died of Cholera. These reports are not full, therefore we may safely set down the number of deaths per day at about one hundred. Our latest dates from New Orleans are to the 8th inst. There had been one hundred and twenty deaths reported for the week ending on the 6th, sixty-nine of which were of Cholera. Three cemeteries, however, sent in no reports. On the 17th there were, in New York, 42 new cases of Cholera and 26 deaths. The average number of cases in Cincinnati was about 30 daily; deaths 7. Deaths of Cholera are reported in all the eastern cities.

Cholera in St. Louis.—Still Later.

The Cholera is raging in St. Louis more than at any previous time. We insert the official report, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican of June 28th:

The official report of interments for the week ending Monday June 25th and including all the Cemeteries in the neighborhood of the city, shows the total number for that period to be 762, of which 164 were children of the age of five years and under. The deaths from cholera for the same period are reported at 589.

On Wednesday June 27th, there were 137 deaths, 99 of which were of cholera. On Thursday the 28th, 114 deaths, 94 of cholera.

The whole number of deaths by cholera from April 2d, 1849, to the week ending June 27th, was 1813 as officially reported. Add to these the number that is buried in family Cemeteries, will bring it up to 2,000.

The St Louis Reveille estimates the number that died the week ending June 25th, to be 900.

Private letters fully confirm the above accounts.

We hear the most heart-rending accounts of extreme suffering—some are found in a state of actual starvation—children left without any protector—persons in the last agony of death, with no one to administer to their wants—others found dead, without any knowing it—persons fleeing from their friends—and other things which makes the heart sicken to contemplate.

THE INSURRECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta of the 3d inst., contains a map on which the extent of the district submerged is marked through Lafayette and New Orleans.

The following is the estimate it gives of the number of persons rendered homeless in the First and Second Municipalities:

Inhabited opposite Jackson,	140
Tremoulet, do	1,000
Persons dwelling in the same,	5,000

Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular in which he states his determination to submit the question, relative to the Parish jail case to Congress about going into session. The President has also given his opinion that the Mayor has no right to interfere with the Marshal's management of his prisoners.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—Up to the 19th ult., 300 vessels had sailed from the Atlantic ports, says the New York Herald, for California, with an aggregate of 18,717 passengers.

The Rollin California Emigrating Company was organized at Winter Quarters, June 25th, 1849. Judge Thos. H. Owen was chosen captain, from Hancock co., Ill.; Thomas Keely, First Lieutenant, from Lawrence co., Mich.; Risley Senter, Second Lieutenant and clerk, Wyoming county, N. Y. The company consisted of 72 persons. There were several families in this company, who intend making California their future home. They intend to cultivate the soil. We received the Constitution and by-laws—the crowded state of our columns prevented us from publishing it.

MURDER.—Joseph R. Rose, killed Dr. George M. Wright, of Ottumwa, Iowa. A dispute about some land sales, and other previous difficulties are said to be the cause of this rash act. He was shot with a six shooter. Dr. Wright it is said, was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MARRIED,

In this town by the Editor on Sunday, the 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL SHEARER of Council Point, to Mrs. MARY HARD, late of Detroit, Mich.

The Printer Boys say that the cake was excellent, and indeed, so it was. It was neither *Hard* nor *cut*, but whole, sweet, and united, just as we hope this couple may ever remain.

At Council Point on Sunday the 1st inst., by Elder William Snow, Mr. JAMES W. WEBB to Mrs. SARAH C. BOTSFORD, all of Council Point.

We saw the boys luxuriating on the fine loaf that was received, all covered with *hearts* and *kisses*: we could not resist the temptation, but turned in and lent them a hand. Most unbounded happiness was wished the devoted couple. Those who thus remember the printers cannot fail to enjoy *connubialis felicitas*.

DIED,

At St. Joseph, Mo., May 29th, CLARKSON CHASE, Son of Lisom and Dorothy Chase, aged 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849.

FOUND.

AT MILLVILLE, near the mouth of Musquito, one pair of boots—one brace of pistols, one pair bullet moulds and bowie knife. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, or they will be sold for charges, apply to NATHAN MEEK.

Millville, July 11th, 1849—1t*

BLUFF HOUSE

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

EXTRA PAY TO MORMON BATTALION.

TEN DOLLARS will be given until farther notice, to each private of the Mormon Batalion, for their claims to "three months' Extra Pay"—who have not already applied therefor—on application, with the necessary proofs, at SMITH & STUTSMANS store.

Forms of proof furnished each applicant.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849—1t*

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MR. [illegible] formerly of Boston, has [illegible] and [illegible] the above business, and [illegible] the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and [illegible] that he will clean and press Straw Bonnets and Hats in the most approved manner, and [illegible] satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Orders left at Mr. [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

LIEUTENANT HAYNE RIDING GREAT SUCCESS.

FOR SALE at the Guardian Office, the new and popular work entitled WAR LIFE; or, THE ADVENTURES OF A LIGHT INFANTRY OFFICER, in Mexico, just published at a great expense by the Editor of the

New York Literary American.

And will be purchased by that power of Mary Ann and the succeeding months. In the course of the work the operations of Gen. Taylor, Scott, Worth and the Texas Rangers in the City of Mexico are described in a manner to do the most accomplished and interesting writers of the day credit. The New York Press, and the Literary American, have pronounced it one of the best works of the day.

The work is now ready in New York for delivery, and will be supplied to the trade at the regular rates. To Mail Subscribers, One copy [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ *Notice.*—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Plaga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

From the St. Louis Republicans' Telegraphic Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 15.

The express from Halifax announced the arrival of the steamer Cambria at that place on Wednesday at noon.

There has been no further debate in Parliament in reference to the Canadian affairs.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin.

It had been determined to pardon the State Prisoners now under sentence of death.

Intense misery and suffering pervaded Ireland. In one District a corpse was washed ashore, which was no sooner discovered than eaten by the starving inhabitants.

The cholera had broken out in London, and prevailed in many parts of the country.

The French army had not entered Rome. The French troops show evident signs of sympathy with the Roman people.

The negotiations by the French ambassador had failed, the Romans refusing to admit the French either as enemies or friends.

Oudinot's army was exposed to malaria, and his troops were becoming more and more disaffected.

The old French Assembly was dissolved on the 27th, and the New Assembly convened on the 28th of May.

A scene of terrible confusion grew out of an imputation made by the President that the Assembly was in danger of being invaded by a mob, in consequence of the intrigues of Ledru Rollin. This imputation was resented. Four Secretaries resigned and a number of members were about quitting the Chamber. The explosion that was anticipated was only averted by the president apologising and retracting his offensive remarks.

The ultra-Radicals have from 210 to 240 members.

A motion for a general amnesty was offered in the old Assembly, but was lost by five votes.

A vote of thanks was passed to the army in Algeria.

Duke D'Aumale, elected to the new Assembly, being under sentance of exile, cannot be allowed to take his seat.

The Neapolitans have withdrawn from Rome.

The Austrians are also inactive in Italy.

The Danish war continues without any speedy prospect of peace.

The town of Tredica has been taken by the Prussian division.

A Russian fleet has appeared in Danish water.

There is little of interest from Germany. Commotions continue to prevail.

In Hungary nothing decisive has yet transpired. Vast armies of Austrians and Russians continue to pass into the country, and the Hungarians were retiring into the fastnesses of the country, where their chances of success will be much better. The city of Budois is in their hands, and it is said they treachously massacred five or six hundred of its inhabitants. The alleged victories of the Hungarians over the Prussians have not been confirmed.

It is said the Russian force employed against Magyars reached 170,000.

After a bloody fight, in which several hundred were killed, Baden fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

On the morning of the 21st ult. All the officers of the Croats were cut down without quarter. The loss of the Hungarians is estimated at 150 men and 40 officers.

Offen has been captured, and the Georgians, numbering 30,000 persons, heretofore captured, have been set free.

It is said that the Magyars, have again utterly defeated the Imperial forces in the neighborhood of Oldenburgh.

Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what has become of them. Probably Bem and Dembrinsky could furnish some information on the subject.

A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the Prussians and Magyars, near Raltin, the victory of which is claimed on both sides.

It appears from a Magyar pay list of military in service, that there are now about 180,000 men in the field, one sixth of whom had that the Hungary Republic has been proclaimed at Kaschaw.

Accounts from Vienna announce that the fortress of Buda was taken by assault on the 21st by the Hungarians.

Dentinski has defeated the Prussian on the confines of Galatia.

Pariezel had addressed a note to the Prussian government, informing it of the establishment of a Republic in Hungary, and refusing any token of friendly understanding.

All the roads in Hungary were described to be covered with crowds of new recruits, all of whom are going to Debrezien for the purpose of being drilled, armed and incorporated in the army.

The fanaticism was even more intense and the general feeling of the people in behalf of the Republic greater than ever, now that a certainty of an invasion by the Russians is known.

Intelligence from Rome says the French have approached nearer and surrounded the city. The adjacent heights have been taken possession of by a detachment recently stationed at Cevita Vechia. The French seemed determind to enter the city, but, if possible without the effusion of blood. It is said that the service in which they are engaged is extremely distatsteful to the French troops.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the constituent assembly having essentially rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again. The triumvirate then proposed to the French Plenipotentiary, the following conditions:

1st. That the people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrages.

2d. That the Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spainards, shall all immediately evacuate the territory and Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under preference of foreign arms.

3d. That the French troops move away from Rome; the Republic, always generous and paternal, will grant them for a garrison a place exempt from fever, where they shall meet mutually to settle the adoption of that courtesy which is due to each other by Republican brethren. They shall remain their friends, but not their protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself, without foreign interference.

It is also understood that a deputation will be sent to Gaeta with proposals to the Pope, inviting him to return under limited temporal rule, and with the total exclusion of Cardinals from all political voices.

LAND WARRANTS.—The whole number of land warrants issued up to the 1st of May, was 55,000 of 160 acre warrants, and 1,000 of 40 acre warrants. A close estimate of the whole amount issued, and to be issued, is 85,000 160 acre warrants, and 5,000 40 acre warrants, leaving 30,000 of the former, and 4,000 of the latter, yet to be issued. There are about 9,500 applications before the Department. The new applications average 40 per day, and the issues about 140 per day.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

DETROIT, June 16.

The steamer New Orleans was lost on her way to Chicago. She struck a reef of rocks near Sugar Island on Thursday evening. The boat is a total loss. The passengers were saved in fishermens' boats,

LOUISVILLE, June 16.

A reconter took place to-day in Madison county, at a public speaking, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner. Both parties drew pistols, which were snapped without effect. They then attacked each other with bowie knives, and Mr. Clay was stabbed through the heart, and instantly died. Mr. Turner was severely wounded in the abdomen and groins, from the effects of which he has since died.

By a later dispatch we learn that Mr. Clay is still living, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.

The intelligence from Nashville, to the 14th, says, that Ex-President Polk was not expected to live through the night.

We have since learned that Ex-President Polk is no more, it is reported that he died of Chronic Diarrhœa.

NEW YORK, June 16.

By an arrival at Boston, we learn that Montazas, President of Venezuela, has been obliged to seek safety by flight, to save himself from the hatred of his people.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

The steamer Crescent City arrived yesterday from Charges, bringing nearly a million of dollars in gold dust and 126 passengers. Among the passengers are Gov. Mason and Captain Forbes, who arrived at Panama by the mail steamer California. They confirm all previous statements of the abundance of the precious metals; indeed, they state the representations are far short of the reality.

The steamers Oregon and California had sailed from Panama for San Francisco, taking all the passengers that were waiting at that point.

Nothing has been done towards establishing a provisional government for California.

The advices from California are highly favorable. The markets appear overstocked with everything else but provisions. Sixty vessels were in the harbor of San Francisco, principally from the United States and South America.

BOSTON, June 16.

The steamer Zanobia, from Baltimore was captured by an English sloop of war on the coast of Africa, having on board 550 slaves, 33 of whom were women. Some of them were branded on the breast with hot irons.

Memphis was visited by a tremendouous storm of wind and rain, last Sunday night week. It did great damage. Houses were blown down, others unroofed, and trees torn up by the roots. The tornado was also very severe at Fort Pickering. No lives were lost, so far as known.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The ship Lexington arrived at this port yesterday, from San Francisco, with a quarter millions dollars in gold dust. There were ten deaths from cholera yesterday.

The News from Europe—Danger of a General War.

We received by our last mail the papers containing full accounts of the News brought by the Europa.

The full accounts are calculated to increase the apprehensions which the telegraph reports excited, that a general war in Europe is pending.

In the French Chamber, on the 22d of May, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia was made the subject of debate, and the force of opinion, even by those who are regarded as among the most moderate, was very decidedly that the manifesto was calculated to provoke a war. In order that our readers may understand in what respects this manifesto is objectionable, we copy it entire:

"By the grace of God, We, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of the Russias, &c., declare to the nation, having, by our manifesto of the 24th March, 1848, informed our subjects of the miseries which afflicted western Europe, we at the same time made known how we were ready to meet our enemies wherever they might show themselves, and that we should, without sparing ourselves, in conjunction indissoluble with our sacred Russia, defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our frontiers.

"The commotions and rebellions of the west have not since then ceased. Guilty delusion, enticing the thoughtless crowd with visionary dreams of that prosperity which can never be the fruit of wilfulness and obstinacy, has entered the East and the dominions contiguous to us, subjects of the Turkish Empire, viz: Moldavia and Wallachia. Only by the presence of our troops, together with those of Turkey, has order been restored and maintained; but in Hungary and Transylvania the efforts of Austrian government, distracted already by another war with foreign and domestic enemies in Italy, have not yet been able to triumph over rebellion. On the contrary, strengthening itself by hordes of our Polish traitors of 1831, and of other foreigners, outcasts, runaways, and vagrants, the rebellion has developed itself there to a most threatening degree.

"In the midst of these unfortunate events, the Emperor of Austria has addressed himself to us with the wish for our assistance against our common enemies. We shall not refuse him

"Having called to the assistance of this righteous enterprise, the Almighty Leader of Battles and Lord of Victories, we have commanded our armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men, who endeavor to disturb the peace of our dominions also.

"Let God be with us, and who shall be against us?

"So—we are convinced of it—so feels, so hopes, so aspires our God preserved nation, every Russian, every true subject of ours, and Russia will fulfil her mission.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 26th day of April, in the year from the birth of Christ, 1849, and the 24th of our reign.

[signed] "NICHOLAS I."

In the French Chamber this manifesto was denounced by the Red Republicans, as a declaration of war against the late revolution in France, and as calling for some decisive action on the part of the Chamber. The following resolution was proposed by M. Joley:

The National Assembly, considering that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties concluded between Russia, Prussia and Austria, are an encroachment on the principles of public right, proclaimed by the French revolution, and sanctioned by the order of the day of the 24th of May, 1849; and protesting, in the name of the French people, against this new coalition which menaces the liberty of Europe; enjoins on the Government to take the most energetic measures to cause the principle of the liberty and independence of nations to be respected; and passes to the order of the day.

Cries on the left: Supported!

Several voices on the left: The recognition of the Roman Republic should be added.

M. Joley modified his order of the day, and handed it to the President.

The President read the order of the day with the following modification: "The National Assembly invites the government to take energetic measures to cause the independence and nationality of the Roman Republic to be respected" [interruption on the left.]

Gen. Cavaignac opposed the adoption of the order in this form, and said:

The rejection of the order of the day which has been presented, and against which I shall vote, should not be interpreted as a proof that the National Assembly is indifferent to what is taking place in Europe, which, on the part of Russia, "completely changes the state of affairs in Europe, and consequently the attitude of France towards foreign powers." I think that attitude may, I fear that it will "become the cause of war in Europe," but I would not that the Assembly should seperate, and let an idea be entertained that it was indifferent to these facts.

He then proposed the following substitute:

"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the government to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the Republic, recommends the government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection."

The substitute was warmly opposed by M. Joley, Ledru Rollin, and others. Ledru Rollin denounced the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, as a "declaration of war against the French Republic," and that it ought to be met by a counter declaration.

The debate was adjourned to the next day, when M. Baroche said that it was desirable that the vote should be as unanimous as possible, he said M. Joley had decided on uniting with the order of the day of Gen. Cavaignac, with a slight change, which merely consisted in adding the words at the end, "and to protect the independence and nationality of all people."

M. Gustave de Beaumont said he feared there was something concealed beneath the apparent unanimity, and it was inconsistent with the previous declarations of men whose cry had yesterday been for war.

General Cavaignac said, that to put an end to any equivocation or doubt, he should insist on his proposition without any addition.

M. G. de Beaumont said he was satified with the explanation of the gallant General, and would now vote for his proposition without any addition (Loud exclamations on the left.)

The President: I shall now proceed to put the propositon of Gen. Cavaignac to the vote, and afterwards the proposed addition. A division will afterwards take place on the *ensemble*.

The order of the day, as drawn up by Gen. Cavaignac, was then put to the vote, and adopted almost unanimously.

The President: I shall now put the second part to the vote, containing the addition of M. Joley, and M. Bastide.

A division being demanded, that course was proceeded with, when the addition was rejected.

The *ensemble* of the order of the day of General Cavaignac was when put to the vote, and adopted by 436 to 184.

This unanimity, not less than the proceeding itself, is most significant of what part France will take, if the Emperor of Russia has attempted to carry out the declarations of his manifesto.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We find several terrific accidents in our late papers that have occurred upon the waters; Surely the "destroyer rideth upon the face thereof:"

LOUISVILLE, June 11.

The steamer *Embassey*, collapsed both flues of the starboard boiler, on Saturday last, when just below the mouth of Green river. Many of the crew and several of the deck passengers were killed, and many others thrown overboard. Twenty-eight were severely scalded. Many of the wounded lie in a critical situation. The *Embassey* was from Pittsburg, and bound for St Louis.

ANOTHER.—*Tornado.—Steamer Memphis Wrecked.—Loss of Life.*

The steamer *Memphis*, when about ten miles above New Madrid, coming up, was struck by a tornado, about 11 o'clock P. M. June 22d, on the larboard side. She careened very much, but righted, and the wind apparently rebounding, threw off the hurricane deck on the side from which came the wind, completely unroofing the whole cabin and a number of state-rooms. All except the engineer, carpenter, and two more, sleeping on the larboard side, were lost. These persons came up among the peices of the Texas, immediately, at the side of the guard, upon which they climed. The second clerk, Mr. Short, and the barkeeper, Mr. W. C. Wilcox, were taking down the sign at the time. Mr. W. was blown overboard and lost, and the clerk thrown to the after part of the boat. The commander, Capt. Mann, standing on the boiler deck, was hurled to the bow, where he struck a wagon, which alone prevented him from going overboard. He was bruised, but not seriously injured. Two cabin passengers were missing—one a young man from Memphis, and the other Mr. Briggs, from New Orleans. About twelve are known to be lost.

STILL ANOTHER.—We learn from an extra of the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser of the 31st ult., that a most appalling explosion, took place in that city on the 27th ult. The steamboat Emily burst a boiler as she was leaving the wharf. The number of killed and missing were seven.

The Hungarian revolution is carried on with great determination and bravery. It is not strictly true, perhaps, to call it a revolution. It was not a revolt; but a movement of defence against an attack of their neighbors of Croatia. The nobility of Hungary, or the great landholders, it seems, had lately made over to the tenants of their lands, the laboring peasantry, *in fee*, a large part of the lands held by the former and cultivated by the latter as vassals; and also voluntarily gave up their privilege of exemption from taxation which was guaranteed to them by the old constitution; and submitted to be taxed. The Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, approved of the changes in his public official capacity; but it is said, secretly stirred up the Croatians's to hostility against them. Kossuth, the present commander of the Hungarian army, went from place to place, addressing the people, who became excited to such a degree upon listening to his appeals, that they demanded often to be led forthwith against the enemy. The most vigorous measures were taken by the oppressed and fiery Huns. Kossuth was appointed their leader; the women shouldered the musket and took their place in the ranks. The contests were marked with determined obstinacy, and in some cases, crowned with decisive victory. Russia has offered her assistance to Austria in subduing the Hungarians. It is said that Hungary can bring into the field an army of 100,000. And it is probable that the Poles may assist the Hungarians with half that number. If such a combination of forces, made of such metal, are to be subdued, it will only be through a long succession of the most terrible and bloody conflicts.—[St. Louis Union.

THE CUT WORM.—Complaints come up from our farmers thick and fast of the ravages of the cut worm. In every part of the county so far as we have learned, and in all the counties adjoining, but especially upon the prairies, they have been very destructive. The coldness of the spring, and the wet weather have caused many of our farmers to replant their corn as often as three times. The worm is reported already in that corn which is all also poisoned and smitten. Counties in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, and other States, have suffered and are suffering from the same cause. Many farmers are compelled to buy corn for bread, and many more to replant and replant again. Crops every where are backward, and in many instances [illegible]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—MORE GOLD—"DIAMONDS AS BIG AS HEN'S EGGS."—A dispatch dated New York, 30th ult., has the following:

Mr. Parrot, U. S. consul, left Mazatlan on the 10th of April, and arrived in this city yesterday. He brought with him $40,000 in gold dust. He estimates that at least $30,000,000 in gold dust will be taken from the different placers during the present year. Three or four new quicksilver and two silver mines have been discovered. Platinum does not exist in considerable quantity. Diamonds nearly the size of hen's eggs have been found in the Sacramento Valley. The finder of one demands $180,000 for it.

A New York volunteer has built himself a small frame house, which was offered for rent to Gen. Smith at $18,000 a year; he gave him a day to consider the proposal.

The crews of the Oregon and California receive $100 per month, and the cooks $150.

From the London Times, May 10th.

THE THREE GREAT EVENTS IN EUROPE.—Three great events claim at the present moment, our chief attention—the advance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between the existing governments of Germany and large masses of the people, already pledged to risk everything in defence of national unity and democratic institutions. We believe, that, in this country, these events are unanimously regarded by men of all parties with serious apprehensions and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe or to the times we live in. They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. But, as the tempest blackens day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any rational compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquility of society and the authority of government, either by the force of military despotism or by the license of unlimited democracy.

A fire occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, June 1st, destroying the large warehouse of Barry & Waring, containing 10,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of corn. The building was valued at $10,000, and fully insured. The grain was partly insured.

Foreign Postages.

Considerable difficulty having occurred in different parts of the country, especially in places remote from the large cities, in ascertaining correctly the rates of postage under the new postal treaty with Great Britain, the New York Courier has obtained from the Post Office Department the following schedule of the various rates, which will be found of importance and convenient to all having occasion to correspond with parties in Great Britain or on the continent:

Letters by the British or American steamers to England, Ireland and Scotland, twenty-four cents a single rate, to be pre-paid or not. Newspapers two cents each, to be pre-paid.

To the continent of Europe, by the British steamers, five cents a single rate, and newspapers two cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters by the American steamers to Portugal, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Italy, twenty-four cents a single rate, must be pre-paid, with the inland postage to New York to be added. Newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters by the American steamers, to other places on the continent of Europe, not mentioned above, can be paid or not, postage to New York to be added. Newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters must be pre-paid to Havanna, twelve and a half cents. Chagres twenty cents. Panama, thirty cents a single rate.

Letters to California from any part of the United States, can be pre-paid or not, forty cents a single rate. Trancient newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

By single rate, is meant letters weighing a half ounce or less.

The Postmaster General has decided that the British West India steamers do not come within the provisons of the postal treaty, and letters sent to them hence, must have the inland postage pre-paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

IRON.—On consignment, a large lot of the most suitable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, waggon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors, I am now prepared to attend to such business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons can therefore considerably relieved by making immediate call on the late assessors.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.

Pottawattamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, June 9, 1849.

SPLENDID assortment of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings for sale by GEO. SHEFFIELD.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Pickett, deceased, late of Kanesville, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, are hereby notified to present the same for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

June 13, 1849. WILLIAM PICKETT.

To Oregon, California, and Latter Emigrants and the surrounding Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; cottons; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; wrapping; twine, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the best opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandize—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1849.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60 sacks best Rio coffee;	10 " G. P. and Imperial teas;
6000 lbs N. O. Sugar;	16 " tobacco;
6 bbls S. H. molasses;	10 kegs powder;
3 " vinegar;	15 " nails;
100 " Cinn. whisky;	600 lbs cotton batting;
50 " Kanawha salt;	3 coils manilla rope;
110 sks G. A. salt;	1 box clothes pins;
80 bush dried apples;	1 cask log chains;
20 bxs soap;	10 Jewett plows;
10 " raisins;	12 grindstones, &c.
10 " candles;	

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—80 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

C. CARRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 226,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Hotel House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above prime eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Cottons,	" " Merinoes,
" Light "	" " Gauze,
" Black Silk "	Gentlemen's Cloth Coats,
" Fancy "	" Pantaloons,
" Black "	" Vests,
" Plain "	" Cravats,
" Fancy "	" Suspenders,
" Plain Poplin "	" Gloves,
" Fancy "	" Hosiery,
" Plain Merinoes,	" Fancy Shirts,
" Fancy "	" Linen "

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

St. Louis, June 20, 1849.—3m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Literary American.

GRATITUDE TO GOD,

EXCITED BY A CONTEMPLATION OF HIS WORKS.

AFTER ROUSSEAU, BY LELIA.

The starry heavens instruct the earth
Their mighty Author to revere;
A great Creator shineth forth
In every burning, rolling sphere.
What a sublime, a heavenly song,
Bursts forth from that celestial choir!
What swelling music rolls along
From every sweet seraphic lyre,
Blending in one full harmony,
Almighty King, in praise to thee!

Oh Lord, Thy might, Thy wondrous glory,
Each fair thing in Creation tells;
Day unto day repeats the story,
And night unto the night reveals.
Not Man's the language, faint and weak,
Obscurely falling on the ear;
Not thus doth mighty Nature speak—
Her voice is loud, her tones are clear;
She readeth from an open book,
And all who hear may turn and look.

How grand Thy works, Thou gracious Lord,
Thy blessings boundless, great, and free:
How rich, how sweet, the full reward,
Of creatures faithful unto Thee!
In humble love, in holy fear,
The weakest spirit dwells secure;
Here springeth light to warm, to cheer,
To strengthen, to inspire, assure;
And kindle in the feeblest mind
Bright gleams of wisdom, clear, refined.

Remember, Lord, my trembling faith,
And fill me with a watchful fear,
To fly the works of sin and death;
To see thy law in letters clear.
Thy blessed law of light and truth,
In all its force to me unfold;
And let its precepts guide my youth,
More precious far than gems and gold.
More sweet that holy Law to me,
Than honied treasures to the bee.

Without those beams of sacred light
Thy Spirit and Thy Word impart,
Ah! who can tell the depth of night
That broods upon his inmost heart?
Oh, lend me one pure, burning ray,
My own dark spirit to explore,
To fright mine inward foes away:
And, that it may return no more,
Lord, let it gleam forever there,
Expelling darkness and despair.

If thus, dear Lord, thou deign to bless
My soul with Thy reviving smile,
To fill me with Thy righteousness,
And keep my wandering feet from guile,
My grateful soul shall draw supplies
From thy pure fountain, full and free;
And upward evermore shall rise
The glory and the praise to Thee.
For all who see the change divine,
Shall own the work, great God for Thine.

MISCELLANY.

A Yankee Trick on a Hoosier Landlord.

In a quiet little Ohio village, many years ago, there was a tavern where the stages always *changed*, and the passengers *expected* to get breakfast. The landlord of said Hotel was noted for his tricks upon travelers, who were allowed to get fairly seated at the table, when, the driver would blow his horn (after taking his "horns") and sing out, "Stage ready, gentlemen," whereupon the passengers were obliged to hurry out and take their seats, leaving a scarcely tasted breakfast behind them, for which, however, they had to fork over fifty cents! One day when the stage was approaching the house of this obliging host, a passenger said that he had often heard of the landlord's trick, and he was afraid they would not be able to get any breakfast.

"What! how? No breakfast!" exclaimed the rest.

"Exactly so gents, and you may as well keep your seats and tin."

"Don't they expect passengers to breakfast?"

"Oh, yes! they expect you to it, but not to eat it. I am under the impression, that there is an understanding between the landlord and driver, that, for sundry and various drinks, etc., the latter starts before you can scarcely commence eating."

"Why, wot on airth air yew talkin' 'bout? Ef you calkerlate I'm goin' to pay fourninepenses, fur my breakfuss and not git the valjee on't you are mistakin'!" said a voice from the back seat, one Hezekiah Spaulding—though "tew hum" they call him "Hez," for short. "I'm goin' tew git my breakfuss yere, and not pay 'nary red, till I dew."

"Then you'll be left."

"Not as yew knows on, I wont!"

"Well, we'll see," said the other, as the stage drove to the door, and the landlord, ready to "do the hospitable," says—

"Breakfast just ready, gents! Here's water, basins, towels, and soap."

After performing their ablutions, they all proceeded to the dining-room, commenced a fierce onslaught upon the edibles, though "Hez" took his time. Scarcely had they tasted their coffee, when they heard the unwelcome sound of the horn, and the driver exclaim "Stage ready!" Up rise eight grumbling passengers, pay their 50 cents, and take their seats.

"All aboard, gents?" inquires the host.

"One missing, said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds Hez very cooly helping himself to an immense piece of steak, the "size of a horse's hip."

"You'll be left, sir? Stage is going to start!"

"Wal, I haint got nothin' tew say agin it!" draw's out Hez.

"Can't wait, sir, better take your seat."

"I'll be gaul-darned ef I dew, nuther, till I've got my breakfuss! I paid for it, and I'm goin' to git the valjee on't! and ef yew calkalate I am't, yew air mistaken."

So the stage did start; and left Hez who continued his attack of the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, steaks, &c., &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

"Say, Squire, them there cakes is 'bout done; hain't we nuther grist on 'em. You," (to the waiter,) "nuther cup or that air coffee. Pass them agin. Raise yew're own pork, Squire?—this is mazin' nice hams. Land 'bout yere tolerable cheap, Squire? Hain't got much timber in them parts, hev ye? Dreen' right smart trade, Squire?

I callate, Don't lay yew're own eggs, dew ye?" and thus Hez kept quizzing the landlord, until he had made a hearty meal.

Say, Squire, now I'm 'bout tew conclude payin' my devotions tew this ere table, but ef yew'd jist give us a bowl o'bread and milk tew sorter top off with, I'd be much obleeged tew ye."

So out goes landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk and bread, and set them before Hez. Spewn, tew, ef you please!"

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty of silver ones laying on the table when the stage stopped.

"Say yew! dew you think them passengers is going to pay yew for a breakfuss and not git *no compensashun*!"

"Ah! what! Do you think any of the passengers took them!"

"Dew I THINK? No I don't think, but I'm sartin. Ef they air all as green as yew 'bout here, I'm goin' tew locate immediately and tew wonst."

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man off after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the Hotel, Hez comes out to take his seat, and says—

"Heow air yew' gents? I'm rotten glad tew see yew!"

Can you point out the man you think has the spoons?" asked the landlord.

"Pint him out? Sartinly, I ken. Say, Squire! I paid you four ninepences fur a breakfuss, and I callate I GOT THE VALLER ON'T! You'll find them spoons in the coffee-pot!"

Go ahead, ALL ABOARD, driver!—[Spirit of the Times.

The marriage customs of the natives of New Holland are rather more curious than agreeable. Before a girl is given to her husband, her two front teeth are knocked out. The lover then throws a kangaroo skin over her shoulders, spits in her face several times, marks her with stripes of different colors, orders her to march to his hut with his provision bag, and if she does not go fast enough to please him, he gives her a few kicks by the way. These savages generally steal wives from some tribe with whom they are at enmity; and frequently, when they observe a girl without any protector, rush upon her, stupify her with blows of a club, and drag her through the woods with the utmost violence. Her tribe retaliate merely by committing a similar outrage. There are no other wedding ceremonies.

The salary of the President of France is $110,000 per year, with a furnished palace.

Carpenters, for the most part speak PLANELY—but they will CHISEL when they can get a chance. Not unfrequently they are BORES, and often times annoy one with their "old saws!"

Many women are beloved without knowing it, but more women think they are beloved when then are not. They generally discover their mistake after marriage.

Light and Vegitation.

Light has a peculiar influence upon all things here below, but especially is its effects perceived, apart from common observation, on the flowers and herbs of the field. The vegetable world in many respects resembles the animal. Life, death, decay, and reproduction, are properties belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and are observable in the countless varieties of branch, leaf, and flower. Yet although vegetation exhibits herself in innumerable forms, her elementary constituents are indeed but few. The gases nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, combined in different proportions, form the different compounds which constitutethe vegetable structure. The plants derive their food from the soil, and require for their existence air, heat, and light. The roots drink in moisture from the soil, and that moisture is impregnated with different salts conveyed to the extremeties of branch and leaf through curious hollow tubes. The upper surfaces of leaves are covered with innumerable pores through which large quantities of vapor are exhaled during daylight. A single sunflower plant will exhale, it is computed, "thirteen thousand grains in one day." On the other hand, there are pores on the underside of leaves that inhale carbonic acid gas, and the sap thus charged with carbonic gas and relieved of a portion of its oxygen and hydrogen, serves to produce new vegetable matter and add to the thickness of the branches. If light be withheld from plants, they become unhealthy. Like the prisoner in his dungeon they pine away and die. The reason of this is, that when the light is absent carbonic acid gas is given out and oxygen inhaled. It is owing to the carbon mingling its dark color with the yellow of the plant which produces the fine deep healthy green color, and therefore sickly plants are always pale. Grass that springs up under a board is not green, and flowers grown in a mine removed from the influence of light, are always of a pale appearance. An eminent chemist is of the opinion that the sap of plants is never green, but has a green appearance, owing to a little chlorophyle reflecting green light. There can be no doubt but the chemical action of the ray of light affecting the compositions of vegetable stricture, is the cause of the varieties of color in flowers. It has been found that flowers of a yellow color contain a greater proportion of sugar, oils, gum, and wax, than those of other colors. Red flowers contain the greatest quantity of acids; blue, green, and violet, the greatest quantity of alkali. Still no data can be laid down upon these facts, as some flowers contain every variety of color and shade. In the majority of flowers the centre is yellow, and therefore contains the most sugar and wax, and well does the industrious bee know this as it dives into the little cell and quaffs the pellucid nectar. Watery infusions of blue flowers are changed to red by adding a very small portion of acid, and red infusions are changed to blue by adding a small portion of alkali. If a single drop of acid is put into an ounce of water, and a blue hyacinth immersed in it, the flower will soon change to a red color, and so small is the quantity of acid taken up by the flower, that it does not exceed the one hundred thousandth part of a grain. In this case the chemical influence of light acts like electricity; it composes and decomposes the substances that form the structure of the vegetable kingdom. The sap of plants and flowers is singularly sensitive in photography. The juice of poppy, or infusion of Brazil wood, answer for making photographic paper. Common paper, washed with a decoction of Brazil wood, and exposed to light beneath an engraving gives a negative picture, thus showing the fallaciousness of light upon vegetable substances is a wonderful clear manner. Without light the green field and the lovely flower would be nothingness, but all the vegetable world presents beautiful evidences of the adaptations and collocations of vegetation to drew out our admiration and devotion towards the great Creator—Him who is designated "Light" to heaven his "glory," and the "Rose of Sharon" and "Lily of the Valley," and cold and stoical must the heart of that man be who sees no splendor in the sun and no beauty in the flower.

Rousseau says, "The empire of the woman is an empire of softness, of address, of complaisance. Her commands are caresses; her resistance are tears."

Piety.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true gold, will redouble its efforts when the friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy; and prove that interest only moves. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interests and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power, who have ever loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others; and, in return, they receive the reward of their love, by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

From the Literary American.

The Wages of Sin is Death.

The sentences and judgments of Holy Writ are positive and unmistakable. This being the case, it is strange that so many are able to deceive themselves into the belief that God's mercy will triumph over his justice, vnd that they may persevere in their wickedness with impunity. There is an element in each individual which persuades him that he will be an exception to the general rule, and that though to some the consequences of sin may be heavy, yet he, through the clemency of God, or by a late repentance, may escape. What consistency is there in this? Are we not to believe the express assertions of the Holy One? "Hath He said it, and shall He not do it?" These flattering whisperings of the soul, these serpent-like suggestions, are in themselves blasphemous, for the make GOD A LIAR!

"The wages of sin is Death." It is true literally and figuratively. When the first sin was committed in Paradise, man was disinherited of eternal life; with that fatal disobedience "came *Death* into the world, and all our woe." Death is the ultimate, though not the immediate punishment of sin. Ananias, it is true, fell dead even in the midst of his transgression; yet more iniquitous than he have escaped. The Death referred to in this passage is punishment, and it is declared that either here or hearafter punishment must follow sin. Often an interval of impunity occurs; all sinners are not, like Gehazi, on the instant clothed as to the surface, with the leprous scales that deform their souls; and this fact often leads the sinner to think he will altogether escape. The voice of the serpent is heard with his wily insinuations—"Thou shalt not surely die!"—and men yield it a credence which their inclinations, but not their convictions, warrant. The evil day may be put off for a season, but come it *must*, at last. Will He falter, who doomed bright Lucifer to eternal woe? Will He who banished Adam from Eden, exempt thee from the penalty? Nay—nay! True, thou mayest enjoy the sunshine for awhile, and forget thy amenity in vicious pursuits and pleasures, but when the evening comes, and the Almighty's voice shall say in accent speaking terror to thy conscience—"Where art thou?" then wilt thou be afraid and hide thyself; for then wilt thou recollect awful as the sentence is—"the wages of Sin is DEATH!

Here, then, we have a positive assertion of our Lord, an assertion which it is blasphemy to call in question. He, therefore, who, thus warned, commits sin, does thereby make out and sign his own death-warrant. There is no peradventure—it is a solemn warning—a heavenly voice. Let us remember, then, when temptation would lure us when Satan whispers, "ye shall not surely die"—let us remember God hath said, THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

Model Houses.

The exporting of Model Houses to foreign countries has been the fashion lately. They take to pieces and put together again like a Chinese puzzle. They have likewise the advantage of being packed in a very small compass. A gentleman who went to California this year assured us he had his drawing room in his trunk, the parlor in his portmanteau, the attic in his carpet bag, the kitchen in his hat-box, and the scullery in his coat-pocket. A contractor has sent us the following specifications:

A MODEL LODGING HOUSE.—This has been arranged upon the plan of the lodging-houses in cities. The house is made to contain as many rooms as possible. Cupboards are fitted up as bedrooms, and beds are ingeniously concealed in piano fortes, side-boards, and chests of drawers. Two keys have been sent to every look—one for the use of the lodger, and the other for the landlady. The pantry is small, as it has been found that nothing ever keeps in a lodging-house pantry longer than a day. A large pump is also fitted up in the cellar. The most singular thing is, that for the number of rooms in this Model House there is only one bell, which communicates with the drawing-room; the other rooms have bells, only all the wires are broken. One mustard-pot, one coal-scuttle, one dish-cover, one teapot, one pair of sugar-tongs, have been sent out as the furniture. A long list of "extras," as charged here, has also been sent out. It includes boot-cleaning, attendance, towels and the use of a Britannia fork and spoon. A big cat accompanies this Model House; it has a very broad back, so as to be able to bear all the broken things that, in a lodging-house, are always put upon it.

A MODEL THEATRE.—This theatre is like most theatres, half the seats being quite invisible to the audience, and the other half the entrance hall. A French Dictionary, and a complete set of "Le Petite Dictionaire," forms among what you will find in the Model.—[Punch.

From Lamartine's Pilgrimage.

Ancient Tyre.

We parted from Kanta an hour before daybreak, and ascended several barren and rocky hills, stretching into the sea. From the summit of the last and most elevated of these ascents, Tyre is beheld, appearing at the extremity of a vast and barren elevation. Between the sea and the last heights of Lebanon, which here rapidly diminish, extends a naked barren plain of about twenty miles in length, and four or five in breadth, of a yellow tint, covered only with thorny shrubs, browsed by the camels of the caravan on their passage. Tyre is built on a peninsula stretching into the sea, and connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land covered with a golden sand, wafted by the wind from Egypt. This city, at present called Sour, by the Arabs, is situated at the farthest extremity of the above-mentioned peninsula, and seems to rise out of the waves. At a distance, you would still imagine it to be a new, beautiful, white, and animated city; but it is nothing more than a fine shadow, which vanishes on approaching it. A few hundreds of falling houses, in which the Arabs fold large flocks of sheep, and black goats, with hanging ears, which defiled before us on the plain, are all that remains of Tyre! She has no longer a port on the sea, no longer roads upon land: the prophecies respecting her have been long since accomplished.

We traveled on in silence, occupied by the thoughts of this desolation, and of the dust of an empire which we trod under our feet. Passing along the paths between the ruins and the gray and naked hills of Lebanon, which here descend to the plain we arrived at the city, now flanked by a sandbank, which seems its only existing rampart, but which will doubtless, ere long, bury the town under its mass. I thought of the prophecies, and endeavored to bring to my recollection some of those eloquent warnings with which the divine spirit inspired Ezekiel. I could not recall the words, but I discovered the meaning in the deplorable waste before my eyes.

I had now before me the "black" Lebanon; but I said to myself, my imagination has decieved me; I see neither the eagles nor the vultures which, according to the prophecies, were to descend unceasingly from the mountains to despoil even the remains of the city, accursed of God, and the enemy of his people. At the moment I made these reflections, something huge, grotesque and motionless, appeared at our left, on the summit of a pointed rock, which advanced into the plain not far distant, close to the route of the caravans; it looked to me like five statutes of black stone, placed on the rock as on a pedestal; but from certain motions, almost imperceptible, of these colossal figures, we fancied, on approaching nearer, that they were five Bedouin Arabs, clothed in their sacks of black goat's hair, who were looking at us as we passed.

When, however, we came at a distance of fifty paces from the rock, we saw one of the five figures display an immence pair of wings, which flapped with a noise resembling that of a sail shaking in the breeze, and it now became clear that the figures were those of five eagles, of the largest kind I have ever seen in the Alps or menageries of our cities. They did not take flight, but remained unmoved at our approach. Seated like kings of the desert, they seemed to regard Tyre as their proper prey.

I could not cease from contemplating this prophecy in action—this wonderful fulfilment of the divine menaces, of which chance had rendered us witnesses. Never had anything more supernatural struck my eyes or riveted my mind; and it required an effort of reason, not to see behind these five gigantic eagles, the great and terrible figure of the poet of vengeance—of Ezekiel—rising above them, and pointing out to them, with eye and hand, the city which God had given to them for a prey.

I now found that my poetical imagination had exhibited to me the eagles of Tyre less faithfully, less impressively, less supernaturally than the fact warranted.

We arrived at noon, after a march of seven hours, in the midst of the plain of Tyre, at a place called the wells of Solomon. All travelers have described these wells: they consist of three reservoirs of limpid, running water, which issue, as it were by enchantment, from a low, dry, and barren soil, at the distance of two miles from Tyre. Each of these reservoirs, raised artificially about twenty feet above the level of the plain, is full to the brim, and is indeed continually running over. The excess of the fluid is employed to turn the wheels of mills, and the water is conveyed to Tyre by aqueducts, half ancient, half modren, which have a beautiful effect, seen on the horizon. It is said that Solomon ordered these wells to be made, to recompense Tyre and its King Hiram for the services he had received from that monarch's navy and its artists, during the building of the Temp[le].

These immense wells [are] each from seventy to eighty feet in circumference; their depth is unknown, and indeed is said to be bottomless. No one has ever been able to learn by what mysterious channels the waters from the mountains arrive, and there is at least every reason to believe that they are immense Artesian wells, constructed thousands of years before the discovery by the moderns.

TO DRY A COW OR HER MILK.—Circumstances frequently render it necessary to stop the instantaneous action in cows, and when this occurs, all that is absolutely required is, to make a liquor by pouring into a fresh vessel half a pint two quarts of pure well, spring, or rain water; reduce the quantity of the liquid, by boiling briskly, to about one quart and strain it. Then let it cool to a lukewarm temperament, and give it as a drink to the cow. In forty-eight hours, she will be dry. For some days, her food should be dry and unwatered, as water being always

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A mill in Vermont has applied three dozen razors from his wife, as chopping of cornstalks. It appears all the engaged in whittling a pair of razors, and delivered them to his wife, who [illegible]

Newspaper Philosophy.

A writer, more philosophical than popular, in some periodical recently proposed the theory of educating men for the editorial profession systematically; deeming it an important to have qualified persons in the charge of the public press, as at the bar, in the pulpit, or the sick room. Although the project is not altogether practicable at this moment, still the time may come when it will be expedient to require such preparation; and with a view to aid the editorial tyro, the following manuel or catechism is submitted.

Question. "What is a daily newspaper?"

Answer. "It is a diurnal compendium of general intelligence."

Q. "What are the principal ingredients of a newspaper?

A. "Fancy, Fiction and fact."

Q. "How are those materials arranged?"

A. "That portion which comes under the head of *Fancy* is the editorial department (properly so called) embodying the editor's various favorite theories, chimerical, reformatory, political and otherwise, together with cogitations upon miscellaneous subjects—all of which are proposed as germs of public opinion. The ingredient of *Fiction* is that which treats of horrrible murders, dreadful conflagrations, terrible catastrophies, births, deaths and marriages, commendation of arts and sciences, inventions and medicines, and general scandal, filled out with numerous incidental topics of great interest to nobody. The portion allotted to *Fact* embraces the advertisements, usually with such expansive and comprehensive ardor, as to occupy seven-eights of the entire sheet.

Q. "What is an editor?"

A. "An editor is an imaginary character supposed to preside over the general arrangements, and assume the responsibility, as well as praise or odium of all articles not otherwise provided for."

Q. "What is a subscriber?"

A. "A subscriber is a party contracting with the publishers, who agrees to find in the paper *quid pro quo* for his money invested."

Q. "What rights have subscribers?

A. "Subscribers are entitled to receive their paper regularly,, and, if advertisers, to have their notices promptly published, and to pay their bills when duly presented."

Q. "What other privileges do subscribers enjoy?"

A. "None.

Q. "What others do they demand?"

A. "Many expect, besides what they are entitled to, that the editor will conform himself in all respects to the peculiar views of each individual, no matter how diverse their sentiments may be and force of argument, the favorite theories of each—in short, to sell himself, heart and soul, body and mind to the fanaticism or idiocy of each subscriber, for the amount per annum technically called *subscription*, under peril of stopping their paper."

Q. "What course do subscribers pursue to subdue the contumacy of editors?"

A. "Stop the paper."

Q. "What is the result of this step?

A. Nothing."

Q. "What is the usual remedy in such cases?

A. "To resume the paper and be satisfied with it as it is."

Q. "What is a good editor?"

A. "One who minds his own business and expresses honest opinions."

Q. "What is a good subscriber."

A. "One who is satisfied with his own opinion when it does not coincide with that of the editor."

Q. "What is a good newspaper?"

A. "One with a paying circulation of ten thousand copies.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

RULE FOR WEARING RINGS. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a ring on her first finger; if engaged, on her second; if married, on her third, and if she intends to remain unmarried, she wears the ring upon her fourth finger. This is the rule laid down in the latest work upon female proprieties that we have seen, and it appears to be generally recognized among the sex as one that should be scrupulously observed.

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS.—A class of conceited, touchy people, who stop a newspaper on account of any petty paragraph that displeases them; are cleverly ridiculed by an exchange as follows. The parable should be kept before the people.:

"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble stone and fell headlong to the grond. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and active self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily. With imperturable gravity, he looked to see "the vast globe itself dissolved" and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article appears in the newspaper touching him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency, he looks on to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures, to no extent, any one but himself.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—The locomotive, the only good *motive* that can be given for *riding* a man on a *rail*.

WASHINGTON ON SWEARING.—August 3, 1776.—That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigues which they have gone through, the General excuses them from fatigue duty on the Sabbath, except at the ship yards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in the American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will remember that they can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult Him by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MASTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, unsold low prices. Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

GREAT CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Paramatto chints; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at Council Point, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Mosquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who [illegible]

[illegible] BUELL.

Bo Jones, [illegible] my16 3t

PRINTS & BINDERY.

Formerly and Continued Hereafter, at Kanesville, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to Printing and Binding entrusted to our care. Our facilities are very great for the same, and hereafter we have a large stock. Warehouse on Front [illegible] my16 tf

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE [illegible] will keep constantly on hand a supply of [illegible] and will keep constantly on hand a supply of [illegible] wishing to purchase will be accommodated on reasonable terms. All persons [illegible] Kanesville, June 20, 1849. [illegible]

LIMESTONE! LIMESTONE!!

M[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [